

The Intelligencer.

Nov. 23 and 27 Fourteenth Street
We are informed that Hon. John A. Hutchinson has determined to contest Col. Wilson's prima facie election to Congress from this district. One ground of contest will be, it is said, the throwing out of a number of ballots—quite a large number—in Doddridge county, on the ground that they were written and not printed. There is also said to be additional ground of contest in the reception of illegal votes at Lynn Camp precinct, in Marshall county. It is said, by persons from West Virginia. There are also other grounds of contest, the particulars of which we are not informed about. It seems that Mr. Hutchinson has such information from various parts of the district as has convinced him that he has good and legal grounds on which to contest the legality of Col. Wilson's apparent small majority.

As called West Virginia deferred bonds are quoted at 11 1/2 this morning. Here the facts and speculations alluded to in the article quoted from the London Times today anything to do with the recent advance? There seems to be quite a movement in these bonds of late.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturer of yesterday says that holders are asking higher prices for pig metal since the election and that this has stopped activity in the market for the present. It says also that sales are firmer, but not notably higher. Orders are fairly good for manufactured iron.

As no time was gold as freely paid out over the counter in New York and other financial centres as now. A glut of gold is reported and a scarcity of paper money. The cause of this is the immense amount of paper money sent West to move crops, while gold remains at the large money centres.

The "Solid South" character of the Democratic party can be seen at a glance by the election tables. Garfield has a popular majority in the North of 525,000, while Hancock has only 2,550 majority in the North—viz., 1,000 in New Jersey, 500 in Nevada and 150 in California. Even these majorities he probably owes wholly to the money mongers. It is reasonable to suppose that Garfield would have carried every Northern State but for the extensive circulation of that forged letter.

H. V. Rindfield, the author of "Home-Coming North and South," says of stealing in the two regions: "Generally in the rural districts of the South a man can live from his own hands to a very old age without a bolt or a lock on his doors, and never suffer the loss of a dollar from thieves, except possibly a few trifling depredations among his pigs and chickens. Skilled burglary, such as housebreaking and safe blowing, is exceptionally rare in the Southern States. The bulk of crime in that section is not directed against property but against persons." By way of comment the Springfield (Mass.) Republican remarks: "This is true of rural sections in New England, less so than formerly, but still true in a measure. There are many farmhouses which are never locked or bolted."

Wheeling and Steubenville.
Wheeling has a population of 31,000—Steubenville a population of 12,000. The value of the real estate in the city of Wheeling, 1880, is \$3,366,500, while the value of the real estate in Steubenville for the same year is \$3,575,590. So that Steubenville, if not so populous, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, is a city of much greater wealth than Wheeling—Steubenville Free.

Everything depends on the value you set on property. Wheeling, for instance, has two valuations—one for the State and county and another for the city. Last year our city valuation of real estate was \$10,151,331. We have not this year's valuation at hand, but it cannot well be less. This valuation gives us a per capita of real estate ownership of \$323, while Steubenville only shows \$323 per capita. The trouble with our State and county valuations is that they do not follow the same dividing lines of territory as the wards of the city, and therefore it is hard to compare them; but it is plain enough from the above showing that Steubenville is not a place of greater wealth per capita than Wheeling, unless her personal property makes up the deficit.

The Passion Play.
As is generally known, there is a theatrical manager in New York who seems determined to bring out what is known as the "Passion Play," and his preparations are calling out indignant remonstrances from not only the people but the press. The New York Herald gives its powerful influence in opposition to the performance, and most of the other respectable dailies have been equally emphatic in their opposition. The Tribune has been especially so. The Herald comments as follows upon the movement:

The objections set forth by the Herald result in the proposed performance of the "Passion Play" meet general acceptance from all classes. The effect of this performance in California should not be lost sight of in New York. In 1879, in San Francisco, the same play was given, at the Grand Opera House, "The Spectacular Drama, The Passion of Our Lord." The people of San Francisco are not prudish, but the same announcement aroused such a storm of indignation that the managers were forced to discontinue the performance. The principal actor, who was arrested for violation of this ordinance, and sentenced to a fine of \$50 or to undergo twenty days' imprisonment.

The same play that we are to have in New York, and the same actor who personates the character of Our Saviour. We certainly think that if public opinion does not make itself felt in New York, it will in New York, and the "Passion Play" from

which is copied in Germany, Austria, and Spain, is almost without exception, members of the same faith, where they live humble lives, their hearts deeply imbued with their religious, "The Passion Play" is a devotional performance.

The actors are the wisest of spirit of piety as to a religious duty. People accept it as strengthening their faith. But in New York this sacred legend is to be put upon the boards of an ordinary theatre, the character of Our Saviour is to be personated by a man who would just as soon play Toodles or Robert Macaire, or vary the sacred scenes by some song and dance business. It is a matter of money as much as a negro minstrel show. There is no sentiment attending it. The actors who play for money. The people who go to be amused. Possibly not one in a hundred of the audience would be attracted by the least feeling of devotion. Now, whatever our religious opinions may be, of course, there are all opinions in New York—there are, we think, but one feeling in the minds of all people—a feeling of respect and love for the sacred legend of Christian faith, and for that Holy Being whose life for eighteen centuries has been the embodiment of Christian civilization. If the proposal to perform the "Passion Play" is not abandoned in obedience to this feeling, the authorities, as the representatives of public opinion, would do well to interfere.

THE MENTOR BARGAIN.

Gen. Grant Effectually Sets the Silly Story of a Bargain at Rest.
New York, November 18.—So much has been said and written by Democratic newspapers about an alleged bargain said to have been made between Gen. Grant and Gen. Garfield at Mentor, Ohio, on the occasion of the former's visit there, that the story, by reason of the reiterated attempts to acquire a semblance of plausibility. At the dinner given by Col. Beard, of Brooklyn, to Gen. Grant, Monday, last, in the course of a conversation, the following statement, which effectually disposes of the silly calumny:

"The reported bargain at Mentor is not true. There was nothing said to Garfield but that which was said in the presence of a large number of people, for there was no time while there that we were not surrounded by a crowd, and there was no private interview sought or held. There was no bargain whatever."

MORE AGRARIAN MURDER.

Supposed Accomplices Arrested—A Caretaker Shot—The League Cases, &c.
DUBLIN, November 19.—The indicted Land Leaguers will enter their pleas traversing the indictments on Friday.

A telegram from Cork reports that two brothers named Moore have been arrested on the charge of being connected in the murder of Wheeler, Michael Moore accompanied Wheeler when he was killed. Dillon has filed fourteen pleas of not guilty in behalf of the traversers.

Intelligence has reached the police of Baltimore that during the past week a large quantity of revolvers has been consigned to a merchant in that neighborhood.

LIMERICK, November 19.—Last night a caretaker, who, with others, had been placed charge of the new tenement at New Palace, from which the tenant was recently evicted, was shot dead while sitting at the fire.

LONDON, November 19.—It is reported that the expense of the military portions of the Egyptian Relief Expedition, will be levied on County Mayo.

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The Pall Mall Gazette declares that every liberal newspaper in England and Scotland has been ordered to contribute to the fund for the relief of the Irish poor.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Kenward Philip, under bail to appear for trial on a charge of criminal libel against Gen. Garfield, was seen by a reporter of the National Associated Press leaving the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon, and the following conversation took place:

Reporter.—Well, Mr. Philip, is there anything new in your case to-day?
Mr. Philip.—No, nothing special, I know of.

Reporter.—A rumor is afloat that you are to be indicted by the Grand Jury for forgery.
Mr. Philip.—The rumor is without foundation, and has been circulated by enemies to hurt my case. I am positive that the subject of forgery, as far as it concerns me, has not been submitted to the Grand Jury, and what I am told is a rumor.

Reporter.—What new developments, if any, do you anticipate in the case?
Mr. Philip.—As regards me, none. But before another week you may look for some spicy and startling developments in the case from the truth, with probably some arrests of parties for conspiring against the Government, and some being kept very quiet, and will not be made public for several days.

THE NEXT MESSAGE.

List of the Principal Topics Which It Will Deal With.
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ANOTHER BIG SCHEME.

Project for a Grand Transcontinental System of Railways.
New York, November 19.—It was rumored in stock circles to-day that a grand transcontinental system of railroads was in progress of formation, which would be entirely independent of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads. But little regarding the alleged proposed scheme could be learned in Wall street, except the project embraced the use of the Chicago and Kentucky, or Northwestern roads. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe, and finally the St. Louis and San Francisco system of railroads, which is to be pushed to completion as fast as money and labor can be utilized.

Text of the New Chinese Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The full text of the treaty between China and the United States, which was signed at Peking yesterday, has been received at the Department of State. The Secretary declines to make any statement about the terms of the treaty, except that it will be highly satisfactory. The new treaty thoroughly controls the question of Chinese emigration to this country.

Fatal Collision on an Ohio Road.

COLUMBUS, November 19.—The pay-car of the Hocking Valley Railroad, when near Lancaster, to-day, collided with a train on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Railroad, wrecking both trains and badly and fatally injuring Bert Pearce, engineer of the Hocking Valley engine. No one else was seriously injured.

Met at Mentor.

CLEVELAND, November 19.—Ex-Secretary of the Republican Committee, Congressman F. Mills, of the Fourth Congressional District, Police Commissioner D. W. C. Wheeler, of New York City, visited Gen. Garfield at Mentor to-day.

Manacleds, Official.

BOSTON, November 19.—The Executive Council completed the official canvass of the Presidential vote in this State as follows: Garfield, 105,198; Hancock, 111,900; Weaver, 4,548; Dow, 682.

THE LATEST NEWS.

TRUTHFUL TALES TOLD BY THE TELEGRAPH.

The International Regatta—The President's Next Message—How Philip Feels—Another Pacific Railroad Proposed—Ohio Senatorship—The Irish Situation, &c.

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A FLOOD OF LIGHT.

On the Subject of Political Economy—The Right Line of Political Wisdom, &c. &c.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., November 19.—At a meeting of the Democratic editors of Northern Indiana, held in this city to-day, the political situation of the country, and the future of the Democratic party, were elaborately discussed. After a full and free interchange of opinion, it was unanimously agreed that the following points should at once be pressed upon the attention of the American people:

First.—A change of the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the President and Vice President by the popular vote. The cumbersome and undemocratic machinery of the electoral college, and the supervisory power of Congress, in a partisan sense, has made manifest the necessity of a radical change in this particular.

Second.—The election of United States Senators by the people of the several States instead of by the Legislatures thereof. This step is deemed necessary in order to free as far as possible the election of members of the Legislature from purely partisan considerations, to this end, that legislation may be secured in accordance with the domestic wants of the State.

Third.—A judicious revision of the present unjust and discriminating tariff in the interest of the producing and manufacturing classes. This work to be performed under the guidance of men capable of dealing intelligently with questions of political economy, instead of pandering to the whims and crude notions of mere demagogues and speculators.

Fourth.—Vigorous opposition to the introduction of cheap Mongolian labor, with a view to preserving and promoting the dignity of intelligent labor.

Fifth.—Appropriate legislation by Congress for the taxation of greenbacks like other money.

Sixth.—The cultivation of a wholesome public sentiment in opposition to the controlling of elections by the dependents of the national administration, high and low, and against the exercise of coercion on the part of corporations in interfering with the elective franchise of their employees.

Seventh.—A movement for securing the holding of elections of all the States on one and the same day, the first Monday after the first Monday in November.

Eighth.—Believing that the prosperous condition of the country so far as the same may have been affected by the legislative enactments of the past year, and the wisdom of a Democratic Congress in restoring to the people the use of silver as money, and prohibiting the further retirement of greenbacks. We protest against any tinkering with the finances of the country, and in favor of the retention of a Democratic Congress in restoring to the people the use of silver as money, and prohibiting the further retirement of greenbacks. We protest against any tinkering with the finances of the country, and in favor of the retention of a Democratic Congress in restoring to the people the use of silver as money, and prohibiting the further retirement of greenbacks.

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FINAL FAREWELL.

TO EARTH BY THE WASHINGTON CITY MURDERERS.
Two of the Most Atrocious Murderers Known to Modern Criminal History Expire Their Crime, Protesting Their Innocence and Professing Religion.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—James Nevenson, alias Bate Bedford, and Edward Quennan, the negroes who engaged in the brutal murder of George P. Hirth, a young merchant, on the night of January 7th last, were hanged in the District jail to-day in the presence of a limited number of spectators. The men have stoutly maintained their innocence, and as the murder was somewhat surrounded by mysterious circumstances their friends believed them innocent to the last. The execution took place in the northeastern corner of the jail and the scaffold was the same on which the wife murderer Stone was tragically executed last spring. The history of the crime for which their lives were forfeited to-day can be briefly recalled, as the notice it attracted all over the country impressed it upon the minds of many. Young Hirth was passing along a somewhat lonely section of that city, P Street, near Eighteenth, to pay a visit to a lady, when three men crept up behind, leaping him with a stone and after crushing in his skull, and his head, a small amount of money and fled. The body was discovered immediately after the attack and carried to a drug store, but the victim was dead. The murder created intense excitement, in the efforts to secure the right parties, a dozen persons were arrested. Among them were Quennan and Bedford and Sandy Pinn, who were convicted after most thorough and interesting trial, March 31st, the principal accused being John Johnson, a colored man, and Tabe Brown, a white man. Johnson's testimony was very damaging, and created a suspicion that he too was one of the principals, but he proved his innocence, and was subsequently released. He was with the party when the attack was made, but ran on seeing the blows struck by the others. He returned to his residence, and thus got off. The men were sentenced to be hanged on April 30, but the case was set on an appeal, and necessitated several postponements of the execution. It was set for September 10, but a respite was granted until to-day to allow new evidence to be produced, but this failed, and the counsel and friends made an effort to secure a pardon, but to no avail. The condemned men passed the night quietly, both sleeping well and apparently undisturbed by the approach of death. They were up at six o'clock, cheerful and talkative, and made no effort to conceal their feelings. They were both dressed in their prison clothes, and sang while dressing, and a noticeable feature was that Sandy Pinn, their companion in crime, sentenced for life, lay calmly in a cell overhead, where their voices reached him, rejoicing in his narrow escape. In going to the jail for their execution, Quennan's brother said to a gentleman in the carriage with him that he ought not to have done it, which was a natural confession that he knew of the crime. He said that he had been told that when the dog and his brother he would rather the dog would live. At 12:15 religious ceremonies were held by the Rev. Mr. Gibbons, Hall and Brooks, all colored. Gibbons, Brown, of the African M. E. Church, presided. The services consisted of the singing of a hymn, reading of scripture, and the burial service, followed by the benediction by Rev. Mr. Gibbons. While the services were going on, Jim Johnson, a black white man, an ardent individual, who was with them through the corridor on his way to his cell and seemed visibly affected. Just before the services Randolph Coyle, principal of the prisoners' counsel, had an interview with them, and believed in their innocence. Messrs. Coyle and Wells, after a talk with the prisoner stated that they still continue to hold their innocence. Counsel made an examination of the death warrants, and declared that they claimed to be a law in it. In view of this fact, the execution was determined to delay the execution to the last moment.

At 1:15 the procession entered the east corridor, the men walking firmly, and without hesitation, as he went to the gallows. When the prisoners were placed on the scaffold, the hymn, "Oh, for an overruling hand to cheer my dying hours," was sung.

Was sung, both men joining in. Then followed the reading of the Scriptures, after which Bishop Brown offered up a prayer for mercy. Bedford made a short address protesting his innocence and charged that his life had been sworn away unjustly. Quennan also made a similar speech, saying that he had nothing to do with the murder and concluded by hoping that all present would meet him in heaven.

At 1:34 the black caps were put over their heads and a minute later the drop fell.

New Nihilist Plot.

PARIS, November 19.—Grave rumors of another Nihilist conspiracy, even more terrible and more carefully organized than the last, have been discovered, are about here. It is to be feared that there are many weeks, perhaps many days, we shall have the news of a catastrophe, and may cost the lives of many innocent people.

The Nihilist movement is spreading in the North of Ireland. A meeting of the tenant farmers of Monaghan county has strongly denounced the agitation.

Mexican Matters.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 10.—General, President elect, arrived at the Capitol. It is rumored he will leave the matter as before the election, almost all the officers retaining their posts. The public debt of Mexico amounts to 144 millions.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Home and Foreign Matters of Importance.
Risa Pasha has been summoned to Constantinople.
A proposition to locate the coming World's Fair in Central Park meets very decided opposition.

The President has appointed George E. Taylor, supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Second district, vice Kirley, resigned.

The coasting steamer Alisa, which foundered off St. Goven's Head, with all hands, had on a crew of twenty men and seven passengers.

The British steamer Mildred, from New York on September 28th, wr. Maracaibo, has been wrecked off the Atlantic. The crew, twenty-three in number, were drowned.

It is stated that Goshen, the British ambassador to Turkey, will quit Constantinople immediately after the surrender of Delugino. Lord Dufferin or Sir Austen Layard will probably succeed him.

A dispatch from Vienna says: Count Reuss, a member of the Austrian Parliament, in a duel, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment, and the second in the duel to three weeks imprisonment.

A correspondent at Vienna says the noted London traveler, Dr. Schindler, has published a letter strongly denouncing the increase in the Egyptian slave trade, stating that the resumption of the traffic dates from the deposition of Ismail Pasha, but has increased more especially since Gen Gordon left the country.

At Fall River, Mass., deportations of spinners are waiting a reply to the State, asking for a 40 per cent advance. They are cautiously met, but told that the state of the market does not warrant an advance. Some of the manufacturers told them that now would be a good time for both the manufacturers and employees to take a vacation.

Herman Schmidt, a saloon keeper of Milwaukee, shot himself dead in Gruner's Hotel, at Buffalo, yesterday. He claimed to be the husband of a German actress, who recently married Emil Wahl, a prominent member of the State Assembly. He left a letter addressed to her stating that a word from him would send her to the State prison.

The Berlin Political Economical Council will consist of seventy-five members chosen for five years. Forty-five members are to be selected from the universities, and the remainder from the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Powers have agreed to demand the execution of the assassin of Comeraoff. The reply declares that every sovereign has the right to extend clemency to his own subjects, and states that the Powers have asked clemency for his sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

A boiler in Neal's mill, near Stevenson, Ala., exploded yesterday afternoon, killing outright Tom Cowan (white), James Davis (colored) and two boys. The boys were badly mangled. Two negroes were killed and bruised, one losing his arm. A man named Thomas was blown some distance from the mill but was only slightly injured. A negro boy was found among the debris but unharmed.

The Cabinet meeting of yesterday was devoted principally to routine business. The appointment of the Chief Signal Officer was not referred to. General Miles, who, it is said in army circles, is expected to be appointed in Washington City to-morrow. The Secretary of War has declined to accept the position.

J. and W. Hassack, of Odell, Ill., made an assignment yesterday to John McWilliams and F. W. Kenyon. This is the heaviest failure ever known in Livingston county. The liabilities are estimated at \$300,000. The Hassacks are grain dealers, and owe nearly every body in the vicinity. Their failure causes great dismay. It is estimated that they will not pay over fifty cents on the dollar.

Doxey's Chicago Grain and Provision Exchange, No. 122 and 124 Clark street, Chicago, failed yesterday, owing to the rapid depreciation in the value of grain, provisions and stocks. It has branches in several cities of the West. It failed about a year ago but resumed business shortly after. The Chicago Public Exchange, which is a different concern from the Chicago Public Exchange. The particulars are not known yet, but the liabilities are probably not large.

The St. Louis Refinery and Smelting Works, situated at Chetebarn, about five miles from St. Louis, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is about \$125,000 and is insured for \$50,000. The fire was caused by the bursting of one of the smelting furnaces, containing twenty-five tons of molten lead. The fire spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the entire works were in flames and burned to a crisp. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The works will be reconstructed.

THE "HUNDREDD" ON THE SITUATION.

A Liberal and Thoughtful View of the Irish Difficulties in Parliament.
LONDON, November 19.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says: "We have no doubt whatever that the power of arresting a few of the active organizers and agents of agrarian terrorism in Ireland would bring immediate and enormous relief, not only to peaceable persons, but to many of the docile peasantry who have been coerced to join in the agitation."

The Cabinet, or a majority of its members, should be compelled to accept what, as we have said, the Irish executive deems